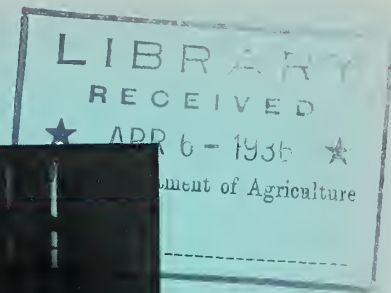


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# Extension Service Review

ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE EXTENSION SERVICE  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
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## In This Issue

FOR 3 years the Soil Conservation Service has been cooperating with the Extension Service. For 2 years it was an agency of the Department of the Interior and this April is celebrating its first anniversary with the Department of Agriculture. In "Redeeming the Good Earth" Dillon S. Myer, Chief of the Division of Cooperative Relations and Planning, Soil Conservation Service, emphasizes the need for maintaining close relationships between Extension and Soil Conservation.

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FARMERS in east Texas are making good use of the timber in their back yards. By trimming their trees and cutting the surplus each year they are improving their woodlots. Through demonstrations by the extension forester they have found that cutting their lumber with a farm sawmill, made of second-hand machinery and parts of an old automobile, saves about \$3 less per thousand feet than it would cost them if the work were done at large sawmills.

• • •

MOST people think of the Tennessee Valley Authority as an agency for the development of electric power for use on the farm and in the city. There is, of course, much more to TVA development than this. One of the thrilling and spectacular stories concerns what happened to the 3,348 families, for the most part farmers, who had to be moved from the area to be flooded by the construction of the Norris Dam. How extension workers aided these families in finding new homes is told in the article entitled "New Farms for old."

• • •

MUCH interest is being shown in the baby beeves which 4-H boys and girls are raising in the grazing sections of Oregon, according to the article entitled "Oregon Baby-Beef Clubs." The monthly weighing of the calves has attracted much attention in each community where neighbors gather to

see how the animals are progressing. A unique arrangement of stock scales mounted on a trailer traveled a circuit of nine counties—a total of 9,880 miles—and weighed 1,310 head of livestock.

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IN "What About Resettlement?" R. G. Tugwell, Under Secretary of Agriculture and Administrator of the Resettlement Administration, tells about the future of resettlement activities and how extension work fits into the picture.

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## On The Calendar

Association for Child Education, New York, N. Y., April 28-May 2.

American Association for Adult Education, New York, N. Y., May.

National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Milwaukee, Wis., May 11-15.

Associated Country Women of the World, Washington, D. C., May 31-June 6.

National 4-H Club Camp, Washington, D. C., June 18-24.

National Education Association, Portland, Oreg., June 27-July 2.

Home Economics Association Meeting, Seattle, Wash., July 6-9.

BEGINNING with one man who was appointed only a year after the Department of Agriculture was established, the Bureau of Entomology has now grown into a large organization that specializes in every phase of economic entomology. The story of the entomologists' fight against man's most numerous and probably most destructive enemies is a long one. In "The Role of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in Extension Work" Lee A. Strong, chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, tells about the part that his bureau plays in helping extension workers to protect the farmer against insect invasions.

• • •

THE farmers of Santa Cruz County, Calif., are "fired" with enthusiasm about "Only Half as Many Fires." With fire hazards 400 percent worse than the previous year, people of the county reduced by 50 percent the number of fires, and the amount of damage was 90 percent less. Tours, demonstrations, exhibits, and educational programs were largely responsible for the marked reduction in fire losses.

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"DISCUSSION in the Modern Mode" tells how six discussion groups were organized in Iowa in 1935.

THE EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW is issued monthly by the EXTENSION SERVICE of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The matter contained in the REVIEW is published by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. The REVIEW seeks to supply to workers and cooperators of the Department of Agriculture engaged in extension activities, information of especial help to them in the performance of their duties, and is issued to them free by law. Others may obtain copies of the REVIEW from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 5 cents a copy, or by subscription at the rate of 50 cents a year, domestic, and 90 cents, foreign. Postage stamps will not be accepted in payment.

C. W. WARBURTON, Director

C. B. SMITH, Assistant Director

L. A. SCHULP, Acting Editor



# Redeeming the Good Earth

## Important Role Played by County Agent in Soil Conservation

DILLON S. MYER

Chief, Division of Cooperative Relations and Planning,  
Soil Conservation Service



Gullies, such as this in a Maine potato field, waste fertile soil.

**I**N APRIL, when the Soil Conservation Service marks its first anniversary as an agency of the Department of Agriculture, it will be completing its third year of cooperation with the Extension Service.

When the Service was being developed as an emergency organization in the Department of the Interior in 1933, the various States, the directors of extension, and their staffs assisted in the selection of erosion-control demonstration areas, and many of the first employees of the Service came from State extension rolls.

Since the Soil Conservation Service became a permanent agency of the Department of Agriculture by act of Congress in April 1935, this early cooperation between two agencies of different governmental departments has crystallized into the closer relationship that can exist only among members of the same departmental family.

The Service has recognized, since the beginning of the national erosion-control program, that cooperation with older,

well-established agricultural organizations, with the State extension staffs, and with the individual farmers must be a basic, guiding principle of operation.

It was obvious from the outset that the introduction of tested and approved soil-conservation and erosion-control methods on a substantial scale throughout the country constituted a task so gigantic that neither the Soil Conservation Service nor any other single governmental agency could hope to carry out a Nationwide program independently of other agencies and without the cooperation of the States and the farmers themselves.

other agency possesses comparable facilities for reaching the individual farmer.

The county agent will have to perform much of the educational work so essential to the soil-conservation program. He will be called upon to guide the farmer's interest to soil conservation, to acquaint the farmer with the erosion-control demonstrations, and to urge adoption of recommended measures.

Moreover, the county agent will play an important part in directing the program of the Service into the channels of operation marked out for the future. In the report of the secretary's committee on soil conservation, submitted June 5,



And this scene in Montana shows how strip farming helps to keep the soil from blowing.

It was only logical, therefore, that the Soil Conservation Service should turn to the Extension Service for a great deal of that much-needed cooperation, for no

1935, and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture June 6, it was strongly recommended that "wherever feasible,

*(Continued on page 46)*



# Trees Behind the Cornfields

## Portable Sawmill Utilizes East Texas Back-yard Woods

**A**BOARD for the fence, a door for the farmhouse, a few shingles to keep the home dry, or a railing for the baby crib—all are to be found in the east Texas farmer's back yard.

The farmer would have future high-quality saw timber, if he could just cut his own lumber. And why not?

Board feet after board feet, all waiting for the managing genius of the east Texas farmer who looks on his forest land as an asset instead of as a liability.

Growing trees, like growing corn, need care. The farmers of the timberland are becoming more and more aware of the possibilities in their back-yard forests as the years go by. Farm sawmills are becoming popular as well as practicable.

Taking care of their trees, trimming them, cutting the surplus each year between planting times, making their own lumber, their own shingles, their own boards—these operations are fast becoming a paying business for the farmers of the piney lands in Texas.

A recent 2-day demonstration showing the profitable utilization of farm timber was held on Paul Lowe's farm 6 miles east of Livingston by C. W. Simmons, extension forester of the Texas Extension Service.

More than 75 farm men visited the farm sawmill demonstration which included the manufacturing of all forms of lumber products including shingles.

"The farm sawmill, at which the lumber was cut, was made of second-hand machinery and parts of an old automobile—all ordinary things to be found laying around the average farm-yard", Simmons explained to the men as he set up the portable farm sawmill.

About 800 board feet of lumber was cut from timber nearby on Lowe's farm woods, which he cut and carted with the cart which is a part of the sawmill. This cart is made from a Fresno scraper, and it loads and dumps the logs with power from the farmer's team.

"The logs from which this lumber was cut scaled about 400 board feet by the Doyle rule, a common rule used in the South by sawmill men to purchase timber from farmers. This simple rule was fairly accurate for large virgin timber, but it underruns the actual cut of



second-growth timber from 25 to 75 percent", according to Mr. Simmons.

He went on to explain that the international rule, which is being encouraged as a more satisfactory rule for second-growth timber, scaled these logs close to the actual mill cut which was 800 board feet.

The farmers in this locality stated that the average selling price of timber is \$3 per thousand board feet of log, scaled by the use of the Doyle rule. The 400 board feet, as this lumber cut amounted to by the Doyle rule, would be worth in stumpage value \$1.20 and by the international rule \$2.40.

Paul Lowe, on whose farm the farm sawmill demonstration was held, stated that he would have had to pay about \$20 a thousand for lumber. The 800 feet would, therefore, cost him \$16 if he bought it.

The cost of lumber manufacturing with sawmills, such as demonstrated at this meeting, is on an average about \$3 less per thousand board feet than with large sawmills. This is largely because of small timber. The farm sawmill can be moved close to the timber to reduce logging costs.

Farm timber can be handled easily with small log carts, farm equipment, and teams. It was estimated that Paul Lowe could cut 25,000 board feet per year from his 85-acre woodland.

Lowe's farm is the average east Texas farm, as is shown by the following

figures: His farm is composed of 138 acres, 84 of which are in timber. Last year he raised 150 bushels of corn on 10 acres, 2 bales of cotton on 10 acres, netted himself \$80 on 3 acres of tomatoes, planted 3 acres of peanuts, also raised one-half acre of sweetpotatoes and some peas. Lowe had a one-quarter-acre truck garden on which he grew cabbages, beans, peas, okra, eggplants, turnips, and onions. He also has six peach trees.

His wife canned vegetables to keep them in green food until the next truck crop was harvested.

Lowe's livestock consists of 2 horses, 1 mule, 20 hogs, 25 Cornish game chickens, and 20 stock cattle.

He has 20 acres devoted to pastures, besides possible grazing on his forest land.

From this description, it is easy to see that a live-at-home program is possible on this farm. Paul Lowe admits that the best possible cash crop and paying business he has is really in his back yard behind the cornfields.

"The farmers in Texas, as in most States, own most of the timber, and they use most of this timber. The black land farmers of Texas do not have timber and offer a very definite market for the surplus timber products from the eastern portion of the State where the pine and hardwoods have grown to timber size", the extension forester explained.

For general farm construction, rough lumber is satisfactory. However, small planers are being developed to turn out finished lumber products. The farmers at this demonstration in Polk County stated that they could use the slab material on their back fences. The tops will be used for firewood, along with worthless trees which are either killed or cut to improve the growth of the better timber. Very few trees need to be wasted on the farm.

County Judge W. J. Tullos, who became highly enthusiastic over the farm sawmill demonstration, said before the group: "If the farm sawmill is used extensively in Polk County and throughout east Texas, new farm homes will spring up, and many old, dilapidated ones will be rebuilt."

Polk County farmers were agreed that the board for the fence, the door for the farmhouse, a few shingles, or a railing for the baby crib are all to be found in their own back yards.

### Airplanes

The aerial method of checking cotton and rice compliance has proved accurate, economical, and practical in Arkansas County, Ark. It was necessary to fly approximately 700,000 acres of land to measure 94,797 acres. By charging the total expense, the cost was a little more than 7 cents an acre.



# What About Resettlement?

## Sweep of Task Ahead and How Extension Can Help

**A**MONG the newer developments directly touching the welfare of rural people and, therefore, of concern to all extension workers is the Resettlement Administration's threefold program of land utilization, resettlement, and rehabilitation. This program has been in progress since last April, when the Resettlement Administration was created by Executive order.

Extension workers have shown their interest in many ways in the work of the Resettlement Administration. Not a few of these well-trained people have been borrowed and now are giving full time to this new emergency service. Many others are giving part time.

### *Memorandum of Understanding*

**T**HE fields of operation of these two governmental agencies partially overlap. Both are concerned in educational work. The relationships have been carefully considered, and a memorandum of understanding between the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Resettlement Administration was signed on June 7, 1935, by Director Warburton of the Extension Service and myself. This memorandum recognizes two phases of a joint program.

In the first place, it states that it is the function of the Cooperative Extension Service to appraise the resources of families proposed for rehabilitation or resettlement and to develop rehabilitation plans for such families and to supervise the execution of such plans. Further, it is agreed that all these services involve more intensive individual assistance and supervision than it has been possible for the Extension Service to render in the past. Accordingly, the Extension Service accepts joint responsibility with the Resettlement Administration for individual assistance and intensive supervision insofar as technical information in agriculture and home economics is concerned.

The second phase of the program relates to functions which generally have been considered as outside of the field of the Extension Service, such as debt adjustment, loans, purchase and lease of land, construction and repair of buildings,

and the supplying of human subsistence, feed, seed, and fertilizers.

The joint agreement recognizes that the legal responsibility for carrying out the resettlement and rehabilitation program and final authority rest with the Resettlement Administration. Equal emphasis is given to the fact that the Extension Service is the established and recognized public agency for extending technical and informational service in the field of agriculture and home economics. The Resettlement Administration does not desire to develop a duplicate organization under a separate administration to function in this same field.

The agreement refers also to joint conferences, the selection of appointees, and the desirability of having offices so located as to facilitate joint efforts.

### *Importance of Close Cooperation*

**I** WOULD like to further emphasize the importance of close cooperation and my own desire to have these relationships satisfactorily worked out in all the States. The progress we are making is gratifying, and in many States it is

**R. G. TUGWELL**  
Under Secretary of Agriculture  
  
Administrator,  
Resettlement Administration

• • •

extremely so. It is our purpose to do everything possible, within reason, to get effective cooperation all along the line from the principal offices in Washington through the regional and State offices to the local offices, and including the local committees whose voluntary service in many cases is deserving of high praise.

I have appointed Dr. Raymond A. Pearson, who was long associated with the executive committee of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, as a special assistant in the Resettlement Administration, to help to further coordinate the activities of the Administration and the Extension Service. Also, I have taken up with Director



A family in Brown County, Ind., talk things over with the representative of the Rural Resettlement Administration. It is expected that about 20,000 families will be relocated during the year 1936.



Warburton the appointment of a small committee in the Extension Service to discuss with us thoroughly the relationships between the two organizations.

is expected that about 20,000 families will be relocated during the year 1936.

Considering the agricultural situation as a whole, only a small beginning has

who long have sought to introduce better cultural and other farm and marketing practices. It is a large undertaking to put the entire operation of an aided farmer on a plan under which his success or failure will be determined by the cold record of rehabilitation loans paid and unpaid.

Of course, the same is true as to plans that relate to the farm home. In connection with both the farm and the farm-home plans, better management is an index of success. Participation in group or cooperative activities is another index that is being emphasized.

Debt adjustment is an important phase of the rehabilitation program. Reports from specialists in this type of work include many tributes to the extension workers and the people who give their services on committees without compensation.

The interest of any extension worker in the Resettlement Administration's efforts will be determined very largely by his appraisal of their economic and social values and by his judgment as to the influence that they may have upon his own program and activities. He will understand that the Resettlement Administration has been created to meet a national emergency and has been compelled to shape its program with a view to prompt alleviation of distress among farm families in need of public aid. This is not, however, incompatible with achieving basic and fundamental improvements in the social and economic structure of our agricultural establishment. The accomplishment of these enduring benefits will, I believe, appeal strongly to all extension workers.

It is my conviction that as the emergency phases of the program assume less importance the educational phases will become more important. Responsibility for this work, therefore, should be carried increasingly by the permanent agencies which have been established to carry on educational work with the farm families of the Nation.



Well-planned home gardens on the McComb Homesteads, Pike County, Miss., will go a long way toward making the people self-supporting. The Extension Service accepts joint responsibility with the Resettlement Administration in supplying technical information and supervision which will make the garden a success.

### *Activities of the Resettlement Administration*

Land utilization usually is mentioned as the first of the activities because of its long-time importance. A fund of more than 40 million dollars is available. Plans have been made to purchase more than 9 million acres of land that is not adapted to its present use. An extensive program of land development is already under way. This land will be converted into forest areas, grazing land, game preserves, parks, and other beneficial public uses.

The scope of work in land utilization includes land classification, rural zoning, measures to discourage the unwise settlement on poor lands, and other policies relating to the best long-time use of the land. Specialists have been stationed at almost every agricultural college to assist in land planning in the States and to work in cooperation with State agencies.

The program emphasizes both suburban and rural resettlement. Four rural-industrial resettlement projects are now under way. Each is located near a large city. Both industrial employment and agricultural production will be sources of income.

Rural resettlement has for its purpose the transferring of farm families from locations that are most unsatisfactory to other locations where it will be possible to succeed in agricultural operations. It

been made in rural resettlement. In such work it is not practicable to adopt a fixed pattern. There will be group resettlement, affording opportunities for cooperative effort in all phases of endeavor. And there will be resettlement of individual families in communities already established. This is commonly referred to as the "infiltration process." As experience is gained, less successful methods will give way to the more successful. Needless to say, the farm families who are moved to new locations will need the help of the Extension Service.

The rehabilitation of farm families is well understood by many extension workers because of their participation in this emergency service. They are familiar with loans based upon farm and home-management plans. Most of them understand the policy of allowing small subsistence grants and the provision for the borrower to make return through work agreements. This arrangement was adopted as an emergency deemed necessary to reduce human want and suffering.

In connection with the supervised loans to rehabilitation clients, scientific agriculture has at once an unusual test and unparalleled opportunity. The undertaking is specific, and the outcome can be measured with reasonable accuracy. This type of assistance makes a special appeal to extension workers

### **Music and Dramatics**

Forty-two Pennsylvania counties held elimination contests in rural music and dramatic groups for the honor of competing at the sixth annual State tournament at the Pennsylvania Farm Show. More than 50 Illinois counties held county try-outs for the district contests which, in turn, held elimination contests for the seventh State tournament at the annual farm and home week.



## A Well-Planned Contest Shows

# Value of Green Pastures for Nebraska



Paul H. Stewart, extension agronomist, who supervised the 1935 pasture contest.

**B**ELIEVING in the "back-to-grass" movement, Nebraska farmers are showing the way in a soil-conservation plan of their own.

Always alert and ready to further sound agricultural practices having to do with farm management and cropping methods, farm-

ers in the Cornhusker State in 1935 joined hands together several hundred strong in a State-wide pasture-improvement contest. The project was one of the more successful carried on in the State during the past 20 years.

Evidence showing the need for a sounder pasture and grazing-land management was plentiful during the spring months of 1935. Dust storms earlier in the year swept over most of the State and made living conditions almost impossible for thousands of city and farm families. There was little vegetation to hold the dust. Pastures were practically destroyed during the 1934 drought.

With these things in mind, the first annual Nebraska pasture-improvement contest was formulated on a cooperative basis. The event was sponsored jointly by the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture, the Extension Service, the Omaha Chamber of Commerce, and the Nebraska Crop Growers' Association. Nearly 500 producers from all parts of the State officially entered. Arthur Peterson, assistant State extension agronomist at the college of agriculture, had direct charge of the event, working under the supervision of P. H. Stewart, extension agronomist.

Cash prizes totaling \$1,500 proved to be an inviting feature of the contest. All sponsoring agencies donated funds to make up the total awarded to county and State winners. A State pasture committee composed of faculty members at the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture, extension workers, representatives of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce, and a county agricultural agent helped to plan the contest.

Three divisions were included in the 1935 contest. They included classes for

those farmers with temporary pastures, a second for those improving old permanent pastures, and a third for those starting new permanent pastures. The classification was a trifle cumbersome, and, as a result, in 1936 the contest is not being separated into divisions. All entries participate in one class.

In getting farmers acquainted with the 1935 event, pasture meetings were held in the eastern half of the State during the early spring months. There producers gathered by the thousands to talk over their grass problems. They worked out rotations, found out about new grasses and how to "rejuvenate" their damaged grasslands. County agricultural agents sponsored the local meetings where a specialist from the college of agriculture spoke.

put the 1935 contest across successfully. County pasture committees were also selected and played an important part in making the event so successful. The event closed with a banquet in Omaha late in the fall which was attended by approximately 400 businessmen and farmers from all over the State.

The results indicated that improvement of grazing lands is going to be important in future years, that many farmers were able to come through the 1934 drought and succeeding unfavorable weather by having much of their land seeded down to grass, that never before was there so much interest shown in brome grass, that several improved practices must be adopted if grasslands are to return to their former productivity.



Highly educational in nature, the contest also afforded an opportunity for pasture tours during the summer months. Farmers went from farm to farm, where they observed various pastures and also studied weeds. The value of clipping weeds, terracing, and various grasses were some of the most important outcomes of these gatherings which usually drew large crowds. Once again, it afforded farmers an opportunity to talk about grass and means of getting more land to pastures.

Active cooperation of county agricultural agents in the majority of counties

The latter included delayed grazing and the fencing of grasslands.

The pasture contest served its purpose well in Nebraska. It not only developed a great number of successful pasture management practices, but it also focused public attention on need for improving grazing lands and having more land in grass. Farmers talked about grasses more than they had in years.

Nebraska's 1935 pasture contest was highly successful. It pointed the way toward a more sane and sound use of grasslands. The 1936 contest will probably achieve more outstanding success.





The champion "County Herd" of 4-H baby beeves at the Pacific International Livestock Exposition was from Union County, Oreg. Two of the five animals were the grand champion and the reserve champion of the show. The animal at the right was the grand champion and the center animal the reserve champion.

# Oregon Baby-Beef Clubs

## Popular With Young People And Meet Growing Demand

ONE of the most popular and successful 4-H club projects in Oregon at the present time, at least from the standpoint of public interest and attention, is the comparatively new but rapidly growing baby-beef project.

Because a large part of the land in Oregon east of the Cascade Range is suitable only for grazing land, Oregon has long been producing great numbers of beef cattle each year. These are kept on range land in the summer, and some are fed hay through the winter, while carloads of feeder cattle are shipped out each year. Until recently grain fattening of cattle has been comparatively unknown in Oregon.

Largely as a result of a definite educational truth-in-meats campaign sponsored by the Oregon Extension Service through the years, however, the demand for grain-fattened beef is increasing rapidly, and hence in the grain-producing areas of the State many more beef animals are now being fattened out than formerly.

Most of the grain produced in the State is grown in the fertile valleys adjacent to the high, arid range lands of eastern Oregon, and it is in these valleys that the members of the 4-H club staff began a campaign in 1933 to interest farm and ranch boys in baby-beef club work.

Some work in this project had been carried on previously, especially in Union County where the livestock experiment station is located, but it was not definitely promoted until 1933, when a number of boys and some girls enrolled in the project in several counties in the eastern part of the State. It has now become an extremely popular project in that section, with the number of members increasing each year until approximately 200 boys and girls fed baby beeves in 1935.

Counties taking part in this project during the past year were Union, Baker, Wallowa, Malheur, Umatilla, Gilliam, Sherman, and Wheeler in eastern Oregon, and Yamhill County in the Willamette Valley. About 95 percent of the 200 or more boys and girls who fed out calves exhibited them at the Pacific International Livestock Exposition at Portland, where they were sold in the 4-H fat-stock auction sale.

In organizing these baby-beef clubs, the first persons approached by the club staff have been the parents, whose cooperation is most essential to the success of this project. To the parents it was pointed out that while some of the boys might fail to make money on their project they would be turning home-grown feeds into meat, as only boys who live on farms where feed is produced are allowed to enroll in the baby-beef project.

A great deal of interest in the work of these young stock raisers has been shown by stockmen, businessmen, bankers, and others. Cattlemen, both purebred breeders and rangemen, have allowed the club members to pick calves from their herds, and the banks have lent the money to pay for them.

The financing of these projects alone has been valuable experience to the club members. Through the cooperation of the banks, every club member recommended by the club agent has been loaned the money to buy a calf. Most of them then insure their calves against death or accident. After they are sold in the fall, the members take their checks to the banks and pay off their notes. The statement was recently made by T. P. Cramer, secretary of the Oregon Bankers' Association, that never to his knowledge has an Oregon 4-H club member failed to meet his obligation at a bank.

Another phase of the project that has been of great value to the club members has been the monthly weighing of their calves and the keeping of detailed feed records. Amount of gain, daily rate of gain, and cost per pound of gain were figured for each calf each month.

To solve the problem of weighing these calves each month, an unique arrangement of scales mounted on a trailer was



devised, and, although it was largely an experiment, it proved its usefulness and practicability last year by traveling a circuit of nine counties once a month. During the 5 months that it was in use it traveled a total of 9,880 miles and weighed 1,310 head of livestock. When the scales were checked over by the farm mechanics staff at the State college in the fall, they were found to be in good condition and, with a few minor repairs to the trailer, were sent on their way again to begin another year of service on a circuit that will probably include at least 10 counties this year.

This is thought to be the only set of portable stock scales in the country. They are mounted on a trailer which is drawn behind the county club agent's car. The scales platform forms the floor of the trailer, with light, flexible springs just heavy enough to carry the scales and rack. Adjustable legs were built on each of the four corners so that it could be made rigid while in use, and the end gate, when lowered, formed an approach up which the animal could be led. It was not even necessary to unhook the trailer from the car, and not more than 5 minutes were required to weigh an animal, providing the animal was cooperative.

The scales and money for the construction of the trailer were provided by the Congress Hotel at Portland, and the work was done in the agricultural engineering department at Oregon State College, largely by students.

The monthly weighing visits drew a great deal of interest in each community, with a number of neighbors often gathering to watch and to find out how the animal was progressing. They also assured a visit from the club agent to the club member at least once a month, which was helpful in maintaining interest and enthusiasm in the work on the part of the boy or girl.

Many of the boys and girls have already obtained one or more animals for the project this year, and it is expected that at least 250 members will be enrolled in baby-beef clubs in 1936, according to L. J. Allen, assistant State club leader, under whose guidance this project has been developed.

#### 4-H Clubs Grow

North Dakota 4-H clubs were characterized by a year of phenomenal growth. There was a 41 percent increase in number of clubs organized and a 46 percent increase in total 4-H club enrollment.

## Only Half as Many Fires

### Reports a California County

WITH A REDUCTION of 50 percent in the number of fires, and with 90 percent less damage last year than the previous year, the farm people of Santa Cruz County are proud of their record. Educational work, through fire-control demonstration field meetings, forestry tours, county conservation association, and farm bureau meetings, was one of the reasons why the number of fires in 1935 was 42 compared to the 79 of the previous year, and the acres burned over were 80 instead of the 996 acres of 1934.

"Forest and fire consciousness on the part of the people of Santa Cruz County is largely responsible for this record which was made in a year when the fire hazards were 400 percent worse than the previous year for the grass was belt high this year", stated Forest Ranger Charles Wilcher to County Agent Henry Washburn.

Santa Cruz County led California in the amount of fire control and prevention work done by local relief labor. The cooperation of the local board of supervisors, who appreciated the forest consciousness on the part of the people, made this possible.

Last year's forestry tour was conducted in May with 185 leaders from 19 civic organizations in the county present. The tour was sponsored by the Santa Cruz County Conservation Association and the farm bureau and was, according to the county agent, "the most difficult and the dirtiest we have ever held." County Agent Washburn's description of this tour gives some idea of the reason for the excellent record the county is making.

"The delegation started from Santa Cruz at 9 o'clock in the morning and from there drove to Felton and thence up the Empire Grade to Eagle Rock, stopping to see a typical picnic ground proposed by the conservation association committee. Twenty or thirty of these picnic or public campground sites will be established by the conservation association in the next 10 years. These public stopping places will furnish local outside people with semiwild spots for recreation without the necessity of trespass-

ing or seeking permission to go into out-of-the-way places in the county. They will also strengthen the State ranger's fire-control program, because he will know the location of people who are picnicking and will be able to reinforce fire protection on these spots. His lookouts will know where the "smokes" come from.

"After this the tour passed through a burnt-over knob-cone pine area and thence to Eagle Rock where luncheon was served. At this place speakers told us of the improved fire trail system and the network of fire-control telephone lines.

"After lunch the tour proceeded down the very steep Jamison Grade, in low gear, through the Big Basin, and on to the Santa Cruz Lumber Co.'s mill. Here the manager, George Lay, chairman of the board of supervisors and chairman of the conservation association fire-control committee, took the delegation through the sawmill and on the logging train 3 miles to see "high-line" logging operations in full blast.

"A complete pictorial record, both motion and still, was made and a copy given to the chairman of the board of supervisors because of his splendid leadership of the county conservation association fire-control committee."

In addition to the forestry tour, five field meetings on fire prevention and control were held with an attendance of 193 farmers. Not only is Santa Cruz



On the forestry tour in Santa Cruz County, Calif., fire prevention in the valley is discussed from a good vantage point.

County organized to fight fires, but it is organized to keep the matter of fire prevention constantly before the people. There is no doubt that the program is paying dividends.



# The Agent Illustrates His Report

## Glimpses of Extension Work Taken From 1935 Annual Reports



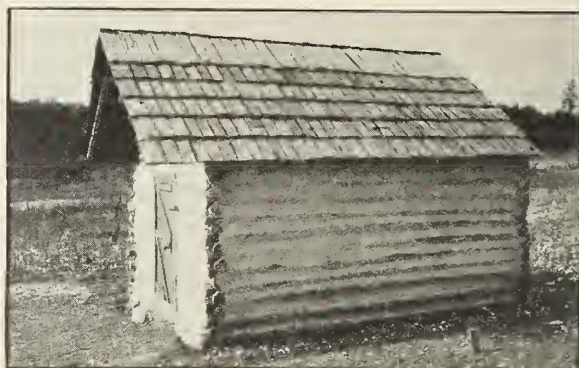
Dust storms brought problems to Baca County, Colo. Our experience in going through the drought has taught us many things. We have learned to leave land with stubble or a cloddy surface.



The first tree in the first windbreak was planted in Waupaca, County, Wis., by school children. Following a windbreak and shelterbelt planting program last spring, 32,130 trees were distributed, and 38 windbreaks and 58 shelterbelts were planted.



Two members of the Mortgage Lifters' 4-H Garden Club, Lewis and Clark County, Mont., laying the first lath tile subirrigation system in the county.



A log storage house, costing 87 cents in cash, erected in Saline County, Ark. More than 1,063 such storage houses were put up in 56 Arkansas counties from Extension Service plans.

• • •

One of the two wheat seed recleaning and treating machines owned and operated by the grain growers' department of the farm bureau in San Luis Obispo County, Calif. This was remodeled under the supervision of the assistant farm adviser and was working steadily until the heavy rains stopped it. "It is almost impossible to find bunt smut in wheat except on farms where the seed is not properly treated", report the agents.





# My Point of View

## A Wisconsin County Program

The results of our studies of rural regional planning in Douglas County, Wis., indicate the importance of a well-organized farm-management program with the objective of obtaining a balance in agricultural production. This means the clearing of more land on some farms and an increase in the holdings of farmers with too small an acreage of crop land. Improved dairy practice as indicated in previous years, soil management in which lime, the addition of phosphate fertilizers, and proper drainage facilities, and the growing of alfalfa have been and should continue to be preeminent in a planned program. Diversification of the Douglas County farm industry, including poultry production, the production of a cash crop, and the development of the sheep industry as an important factor in good farm management, still occupies the limelight. The development and maintenance of farm poultry flocks from 150 to 200 birds on our Douglas County farms will make for security of tenure. The development of the orchard and small fruits as cash crops, together with seed potatoes and alfalfa hay, all should be included in the program of the Douglas County farm.—*W. A. Duffy, county agent, Douglas County, Wis.*

\* \* \*

## Better Times

The added burden of the A. A. A. program, which the Agricultural Extension Service has carried along with the other regular work, has apparently justified the effort, for there is no question but that agricultural conditions are far better now than they were 3 years ago.

Two examples bearing out these facts are: The swine growers of Fresno County, Calif., received an average of \$1,434.90 per carload for their hogs this year as compared to only \$704.10 in 1933, and our 400 boys and girls who completed 4-H records this year made an average net profit of \$9.62 as compared to only \$5.76 in 1933.

One of the greatest assets to the Agricultural Extension Service program should be the greater use of an organization similar to our county junior farm bureau, which is a group of leading young agriculturists between the ages of 21 and 35, preferably former 4-H club members and Future Farmers.

These young men, who are carefully chosen from all parts of the county and elected to membership, hold regular monthly dinner meetings with some prominent authority as principal speaker and one member assigned to lead discussions. All these junior members belong to the county farm bureau, and most of them are now serving as county or center officers.

Some of their other activities include the management of the local district fair and the sponsoring and leadership of 4-H clubs. They are farming on the average of more than 50 acres of land, and I am happy to say all are doing a fine job.—*A. F. Gillette, assistant farm adviser, Fresno County, Calif.*

\* \* \*

## A Big Job

In surveying the work which has been done during the past year and attempting to assemble the various parts for the annual inspection and analysis, one feels much as Noah Webster must have felt when he began to muster all the words of the English language and discovered that the next 10 years of his life might take him as far as Bologna if he did not encounter too many amoebae on the way.—*Nate H. Bovee, county agent, Redwood County, Minn.*

\* \* \*

## A Measuring Stick

Achievement days are measuring sticks of interest in home demonstration extension work. In Newport County, R. I., each home demonstration extension club is expected, as part of its work for each year, to put on an exhibition of articles made in each line of home-economics work. At the same time each secretary submits a complete notebook containing reports of each meeting, news articles on each meeting, records of articles made or work done at home, any snapshots of women making articles and a file of notes

each person is asked to bring to each meeting (these may include a complete weekly food budget, a simple room-arrangement plan, or dress measurements). Five achievement days, embracing 11 of the 15 organized groups, were held this year. The outstanding club, Middletown, was one that had been organized for 12 years, since the home demonstration agent was first on duty in this county. Younger and older members all work together to put on an exhibit that is the envy of all other county clubs. Cooperation is aptly applied to this "best" club.—*Nettie H. Simmons, home demonstration agent, Eastern Rhode Island.*

\* \* \*

## What Do You Think?

The thought occurred to me, while attending a district county agent conference this week, that it might be well to furnish extension agents, and perhaps through the REVIEW, a list of extension projects carried on in the several States. Such a list would certainly not add to the appearance of the REVIEW. If too long a list were included, it probably would be monotonous. Perhaps one column, or part of a column, could be given to such a list for a number of issues. I am under the impression that some agents, although they are overworked, are still anxious to start some new lines of work in their counties.—*J. E. McClinlock, extension editor, Ohio.*

\* \* \*

## Lasting Improvements

I am convinced that 4-H club work should have first place in our extension plans and program of work. Through this medium only is the foundation for the informed, wide-awake, broad-minded, cooperative, and community-conscious farm leader of tomorrow laid.

4-H club work is responsible for most of the lasting improvements that are made. Improved standards of living, increased farm income, soil conservation, community pride, and improved practices are passed to the farm fathers largely through 4-H club members.

The 4-H lad of yesterday is now our master farmer.—*L. L. Self, county agent, Etowah County, Ala.*



# Discussion in the Modern Mode

## Iowa Reports Success Sponsoring

### Group Discussions



**“YES, SIR-EE”,** proclaimed Caleb Mills, disengaging his homespun from a sliver of the spiced-herring keg on which he had spent the afternoon, “there oughta be a tax on big incomes.” Reflective puffs and vigorous assents from his cronies settled back on cracker boxes. \* \* \*

Time has passed. An income tax has been established; herring comes in glass vats; the discussion at the crossroads store finds a new setting, takes on a new dignity.

“I don’t see why we can’t find a foreign outlet for some of our stuff. It seems to me we’ll have to unless we want to keep on holding some of our crop land out of production.” This opinion is volunteered by Caleb Mills, III, in a 1935 community discussion group considering the vital question, “What kind of foreign trade policies do American farmers want?”

As a result, after foreign trade policies have been debated, as Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has suggested, “throughout the length and breadth of the land”, we may also have satisfactory foreign outlets—if that is what we decide we want.

That is one of the background motives for organization of six special discussion groups in Iowa in 1935 and for their development and continuance in 1936. The 1935 experiment in Iowa was a part of a Federal plan instituted, at Secretary Wallace’s suggestion, in 10 States to determine what governmental agencies might do to help inaugurate discussions on an extensive scale. As the plan was experimental, Iowa felt around for the most effective medium by organizing a variety of groups, each in a different county, the total to comprise a representative cross section of situations.

Groups included: (1) Rural young men and women; (2) adult leaders of a county who, following their own discussion, led neighborhood discussion groups; (3) rural and urban men; (4) rural men and women; (5) rural young men, in connection with vocational agriculture evening school; and (6) farm bureau men and women.

The report of results is not a neat statistical table of “number reached” but a summary of conclusions:

1. That the series of meetings “proved beyond a doubt” that there is a place for discussion groups;
2. That people are interested in discussion-potent issues;
3. That valuable information is disseminated;
4. That the emphasis is transferred from minor phases in economic problems to the pith of the issue;
5. That “talking out” questions crystallizes public opinion.

Iowa successfully circumvented the pitfall of becoming overtechnical on discussion groups. The 1936 program of development is not a formal garden of scheduled forums and panels.

“The application of the group discussion can best be made if it is remembered that it is primarily a method of teaching,” states Paul C. Taff, assistant director of the Iowa State College Extension Service.

Small community or township farm bureau meetings, parent-teacher associations, and young people’s groups often can adapt the method to their use. The topics in such cases will be those in line with the various organizations’ programs rather than the issues suggested for special discussion groups.

The proposed program of county agricultural planning will find a valuable aid in the discussion plan as a method of training the committeemen in background information. The plan may be continued into the smaller community meetings when the completed county program is presented to the people in the townships. As the groups become larger, it may be necessary to introduce the forum, the panel, or an adaptation of either.

The Iowa Extension Service also recommends the formation of a large number of small rural groups organized solely for special discussion and patterned after the 1935 experiment.

It has been found advisable to have a variety of interests represented in each group, so that viewpoints will differ and form the basis for a wider and more impartial outlook through good discussion and a larger pool of information. Last year’s experiments proved that 15



to 25 persons is a desirable number to include in a special discussion group. It was also found that young people and adults should not be included in the same discussion groups, because the young people, as a rule, will not discuss freely in the presence of older persons.

It has been found most satisfactory—and democratic—to ask the group to select its own topics. Possibilities may be canvassed in advance by committees.

*(Continued on page 45)*



# New Farms for Old

## Farmers in Norris Dam Area Use Extension Relocation Service

**P**ASSAGE of the Tennessee Valley Act authorizing the construction of Norris Dam offered the agricultural extension service of the University of Tennessee another opportunity to serve the people of the State. Construction of this giant storage and power-generating dam meant that 34,200 acres of land in upper east Tennessee would be flooded and 3,348 families, mostly farmers, in the inundated area would have to find homes elsewhere.

The agricultural extension service had been conscious of the problem of relocating these people since passage of the act by Congress. It was particularly fitted to assist the people in relocating themselves for two distinct reasons. First, they were in accord with the Tennessee Valley project and in sympathy with the people directly affected. Second, they maintain a trained agricultural agent in every county of the State and in several counties have home demonstration agents. These workers know local farm and home conditions and local people.

At the present time, nearly 3 years after the passage of the act, Norris Dam is nearing completion about a year ahead of the schedule. The water is beginning to back up Cove Creek and the Clinch and Powell Rivers, principal streams feeding the reservoir. The job of relocation is not finished, but there seems no reason to fear that all families will not be relocated by the time of completion of the dam and subsequent flooding of the basin. The success or failure can be measured only in part. The human happiness afforded by the guidance of an organization having the confidence of these people is but one of the many accomplishments which cannot be measured in numbers or dollars and cents. Numerically, progress has been made.

By the end of 1935, the agricultural extension service had assisted in relocating 2,827 families of the 3,348 living in the 5 counties affected. To accomplish this, the personnel of the relocation service made 21,726 contacts with families affected. Thirteen extension farm advisers had taken 4,080 individuals to inspect lands for sale or rent. Many others were directed where to go to find suitable farms. The administrative office had listed with descriptions 3,074 farms

for sale. Of the farms listed, 1,282 had been appraised by trained appraisers working in connection with relocation service.



A typical home on the area to be flooded by the Norris Dam.

This area of east Tennessee has long been known as an area of home-owning and home-loving people. It is said that some of the purest Anglo-Saxon blood of the Nation may be found in this section. Many farms have passed down from one generation to another. One not familiar with the area is invariably impressed with the number of people bearing certain family names well known to local people. These people have lived among friends and relatives all their lives. The spirit with which they have been willing to break up community and family ties in order that the Nation may progress typifies their unselfish nature. At the same time, a check on their new location shows their reluctance to leave east Tennessee. Of those relocated, 95 percent remained in east Tennessee. Seventeen hundred and thirty-six families living in submerged areas of the five counties affected—namely, Anderson, Campbell, Claiborne, Grainger, and Union—moved to higher lands in these same counties. This number amounts to nearly three-fourths of those relocated to date. Only 121 left the State, going principally to southwest Virginia and southeast Kentucky where soils, climate, and topography are quite similar to their former locations.

The first service offered by the Extension Service in this emergency was the listing of farms for sale in east Tennessee. County agents were asked to begin this in July 1933. These listings were forwarded to the office of the district agent who arranged for a copy to be placed in the hands of each county agent in the five counties directly affected. A few months later additional field workers were placed in the area to assist county agents in organizing community meetings and stimulating interest among local people. At these community meetings

committeemen were elected to represent their communities in future meetings for the separate counties and also for the general meetings for all the area.

### *Finding Suitable Properties*

**O**N MAY 1, 1934, a contract was entered into by the TVA and the University of Tennessee authorizing the agricultural extension service to take over the problem of assisting the families of the Norris Reservoir area to find suitable properties upon which to relocate. Shortly thereafter, an organization was set up with headquarters at Jacksboro, Tenn., which is the county seat of Campbell County and is located where it is convenient to the people to be served. The personnel of the relocation service has varied somewhat from time to time, but at the present consists of 1 administrator, 1 assistant administrator, 4 office helpers, 13 farm advisers, 1 home adviser, and 1 land appraiser. At one time a census department was set up and continued in effect until its work was completed several months later. County agents in the area and adjoining areas, as well as subject-matter specialists on the regular staff of the extension service, have been available whenever needed.

*(Continued on page 45)*



# The Role of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in Extension Work



Lee A. Strong, chief



J. A. Hyslop, in charge insect pest survey and information.



M. P. Jones, extension entomologist.

THE PROBLEM of extending the information made available by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine is peculiar in many respects. In the first place, with the exception of honey production, it cannot be placed on a production basis and yet is incidental to the production of all agricultural commodities. It even extends beyond the field of raw commodities to fabricated products and the health and comfort of both man and his domestic animals. In the second place, it covers a highly specialized field, dealing with a vast number of organisms. The Bureau has records of more than 18,000 insects that in one way or another affect human activities. The county agent is well trained in production but is rarely trained along this highly specialized line, and many of the problems have to be solved through an intermediary, the extension entomologist.

In the early days of extension work, entomology was considered as an emergency project and rarely woven into the fabric of the county agent's plan of work, despite the fact that the beginning of extension work in this country was centered around an insect problem, the cotton boll weevil. At the present time, however, there is a keen recognition of the entomological problem that enters into practically every major commodity project in extension work. To meet the demand for entomological and plant quarantine information, this Bureau has set up a division of insect pest survey and information to act as a clearing house for

such information and as a contact office with the several phases of cooperative extension. The Office of Cooperative Extension Work is employing a full-time subject-matter specialist in entomology, Merlin P. Jones.

At the present time there are 45 subject-matter specialists in entomology and beekeeping in the several States. Twenty-four States have an extension entomologist, and eight States have both an extension entomologist and an extension beekeeper. Five additional States have part-time extension entomologists. During the last fiscal year these men put on many demonstrations on entomological and beekeeping subjects. According to county agricultural agents' annual reports for 1934, 1,747,500 farm projects on insect control were carried on by farmers in the United States. These projects were reported on a commodity basis, and the same farmer may be credited with insect control on several commodities. For this reason the above figures do not indicate the number of farmers cooperating. This work included many phases of entomological work. Nine hundred and thirty-five thousand projects were on field-crop insects; 322,200 on truck, garden, and canning-crop insects; 227,200 on insects affecting livestock; 124,100 on household and disease-carrying insects; 102,300 on fruit insects; 22,600 on insects affecting home-ground plantings, and 14,100 on bees.

During the last calendar year the Federal extension entomologist visited the State extension entomologists in 16 States and also visited 12 States that do not have extension entomologists. He instituted a system of exchange of publications among the extension entomologists in the States and carried to them not

LEE A. STRONG

Chief, Bureau of Entomology  
and Plant Quarantine

only the new subject matter available in this Bureau but successful methods of procedure in putting on entomological extension work which he had observed in other States.

## Work with 4-H Clubs

DURING the past few years the Department's extension entomologist has devoted considerable of his time to a very productive field of education, the work with the 4-H club members. This work has been inaugurated at the annual encampments of the 4-H clubs in nine States and has been so successful that at the present time it is included among the regular projects of nine extension entomologists. The extension service subject-matter specialist, in cooperation with the subject-matter divisions of this Bureau, developed a complete set of illustrative material and outlines for these courses, a film strip illustrating an actual 4-H club entomology project in detail, and is now preparing an educational film strip on the elements of entomology for 4-H club work.

The Bureau has functioned through the Extension Service very successfully during the past 3 years in its grasshopper campaigns and during the past 2 years in its chinch-bug campaigns. In the extensive grasshopper campaign put on in 1934 in the Great Plains States, Congress made available \$2,354,893 for the purchase and transportation of poisoned bait and for the administrative and other incidental expenses, with a provision that local distribution and utilization on privately owned lands should be at the expense of the cooperating agency. In most States the extension director was the chairman of the grasshopper-control committee and, through the county agents, aided very materially in the educational work and the actual distribution of the bait. This work resulted in an estimated crop saving of more than \$50,000,000.

The chinch-bug-control campaign of 1934 was organized along similar lines,



and the Department's subject-matter specialist in entomology assisted materially in getting the campaign under way. In this campaign 6,041,536 gallons of creosote and other barrier oils were distributed and \$16,500,000 worth of corn protected in spite of the terrific drought that ruined much of the crop in the Corn Belt.

The Bureau gathers information on the hessian-fly situation annually throughout the Wheat Belt and in many cases broadcasts this information to the farmers through the extension entomologist.

In the control of black stem rust of wheat and in the control of the white pine blister rust, phony peach disease, and citrus canker, all of which are projects of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the Extension Service, through its county agents, inaugurates the very necessary initial publicity to campaigns.

This Bureau now has available for extension work 236 farmers' bulletins, circulars, and other publications on a wide variety of entomological subjects, and has in addition 107 mimeographed publications that are used extensively by the Extension Service in meeting demands for entomological information. It has built up a series of 39 film strips and 34 motion pictures.

Other types of extension work are the Department's exhibits at the State fairs and the 68 talks on various entomological problems which were broadcast through the Radio Service this year.

Thus, through its many activities, the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine is constantly using the Extension Service and in turn assisting that service in carrying out its work in improving American agriculture.

## Discussion in the Modern Mode

*(Continued from page 42)*

Subjects should be those of current interest, whether local, State, or national, which incite a number of justifiable viewpoints.

The Iowa Extension Service plans to assist in giving both method and subject-matter training to leaders. All field agents will be instructed in the discussion method. Help will also be available in the form of specialist aid in discussion of topics, in demonstrating discussion methods in individual meetings, and through loans of packages of literature. Agents and leaders are asked to keep pertinent information on attendance, topics, and interest, for guidance in the future, for the prediction, "there's always another year", seems probable for "free and full discussion, the arch-stone of democracy."

## New Farms for Old

*(Continued from page 43)*

The administrator directs and coordinates the field forces. In most instances he arranges contacts between people to be served and the field agencies. The farm advisers are trained in land values, soil types, and farm management. They take prospective buyers to farms suited to their needs and offer advice whenever solicited. This service has been confined largely to east Tennessee. The office set-up has a card catalog of every farmer displaced. This card carries a minimum of data considered as necessary in finding a suitable location. The land appraiser looks over the properties listed with the county agents and places a value upon them that shall be as nearly as possible fair and uniform for the entire east Tennessee section. This method aids in insuring an equitable system of land values outside the submerged area. A copy of the appraisals is placed in the hands of each farm adviser. While only one appraiser is now employed, as many as four have worked at this problem. The home adviser contacts women of the home and gives demonstrations to community groups along practical lines of home planning, thus preparing them for a more happy home life in their new location.

### Census Taken

A CENSUS was taken of each family in the reservoir area during the summer and fall of 1934. Teachers living in the area affected, or who taught children living in the area, were used as enumerators. The purposes of the census were: First, to get a detailed and accurate picture of each family as it is today; and second, to acquaint the people of the area with the type of service offered by the Agricultural Extension Service. The schedule used was seven pages of legal size paper and asked for detailed information on the family, the farm, the home, property owned, and the like. While these questions were being asked, the service was being explained to local people. In some instances, it was their first contact with the Relocation Service. The information obtained on these schedules has been used by the relocating organization in more efficiently relocating many families. Then, too, it should prove useful in the follow-up work of later years in measuring the success or failure of the entire project.

In each of the five counties in the submerged area two committees have been

organized under the direction of the relocation workers, an inside committee and an outside committee. The inside committee is composed of people from the submerged area. The outside committee is composed primarily of people outside the area interested in the welfare of the families to be relocated. This committee tries to find suitable homes for the families to relocate in their county. Both committees work with the Relocation Service in an attempt to help solve their own problems. The inside committees from each county meet together once each month. This central committee determines the policies to be adopted in the service and handles all literature regarding real estate for sale. On several occasions the committee has gone en masse to inspect large tracts of land where conditions appeared favorable.

On April 1, 1935, that phase of relocation which has to do with the follow-up work of families moving out of the flooded area was established. This service is headed by the former county agent of Union County and a former special home agent in the area, who have been closely associated with the problem since its inception. Working directly with them are a farm adviser and a rural architect. This service keeps up with removed families and helps in every way possible to make them happy in their new location. All their work is done in cooperation with the regular county agents and their assistants. In the event a family finds itself badly located, this service tries to adjust matters more satisfactorily, even to the extent of finding a new location. The plan now is to use this emergency follow-up work for a year or two, or until it can be merged into the regular Extension Service program.

Any statement made with regard to the present condition of former residents of this area who have found new locations compared with their former status would be difficult to substantiate. There would be involved the question as to whether or not the present status would be maintained over a period of years. On the basis of the best information available and the best judgment of those who have had contact with the families that have been relocated, it is estimated that 60 percent of them are better situated than formerly, and 25 percent show no appreciable change in conditions. The remaining 15 percent are not so favorably situated, due largely to their poor judgment in the selection of a new location.



## Redeeming the Good Earth

(Continued from page 33)

legally constituted soil-conservation associations be organized promptly in connection with demonstration projects for the promotion of erosion control."

In other words, the future course of Service activities will be directed toward cooperative conservation work with soil-conservation associations, and, to this end, the cooperation of the State soil conservation advisory committees has been solicited in the formulation of policies, including the type of legislation needed in each State.

Reasons for this policy are readily apparent. The Federal Government cannot manage erosion-control operations efficiently on hundreds of thousands of individual farms. Under the present individual cooperative agreements, the responsibility for observance of erosion-control practices is spread as widely as the number of cooperators.

As farmers band together into legally constituted or voluntary soil-conservation associations, however, local group responsibility is established upon a far more permanent basis. Long-time accomplishments in the erosion-control program are obtained along with other fundamental advantages to both farmer and Government.

At the present time many of the States do not have the enabling legislation which is basic to the proper organization of legally constituted soil-conservation associations and districts, but once this is effected, the assistance of the county agent in the formation of soil-conservation associations will be invaluable.

In this work the field staff of the Service will assist in every way possible, and the county agent can be assured of utmost cooperation. At his suggestion meetings of farmers will be arranged, either inside or outside of the demonstration areas. Officials of the Service will be ready to discuss soil-conservation work and the advantages of soil-conservation associations with individual farmers and groups. They will also be prepared to assist the Extension Service in any way possible with the educational work in soil conservation.

Each demonstration project of the Service has a complete staff of specialists, representing practically every phase of agricultural science, including agronomy, forestry, agricultural engineering, range management, and soils. The efforts of all of these technicians are coordinated on each erosion-control project to produce a comprehensive, well-rounded, and effective demonstration.

The Soil Conservation Service has been organized in such manner as to carry out most effectively the provisions of the act of Congress establishing the Service. Briefly, as follows, it has been divided into four related divisions: The Division of Conservation Operations, which directs the actual field work; the Division of Cooperative Relations and Planning, which maintains the relationships of the Service with Federal, State, and local agricultural agencies, and also maps the program of the Service for the future; the Division of Research and Investigation, which establishes fundamental, scientific data, develops new methods of erosion control, and improves upon old ones; and a fourth division concerned with the necessary business relations and fiscal affairs of the Service.

All of this organization is, however, only one part of the triumvirate of farmer, Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service, which thus far has constituted the basis of the soil-conservation program. Added to this will now be the great soil-conservation and improvement program made possible by the amendments to the Soil Conservation Act approved by the President on February 29 and now being launched by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Naturally, these agencies and cooperating farmers are dealing with a soil-erosion problem that is costing the United States conservatively \$400,000,000 annually, in decreased fertility, reduced crop yields, and abandoned acreage. They are dealing with a force that has essentially ruined for further agricultural use approximately 50,000,000 acres of once-fertile farm land and has reduced another 50,000,000 acres to a condition almost as bad. The erosive actions of wind and water have seriously impoverished an additional 100,000,000 acres, and on still another 100,000,000 acres the destructive processes have begun.

If viewed from a local, rather than a national standpoint, however, the problem of erosion control appears somewhat less imposing, for in the final analysis soil conservation is a unit problem—the farm unit—and the essence of soil conservation and erosion control becomes a matter of correct utilization of the individual farmer's relatively limited acreage.

Once we transform American soil conservation from the awesome statistics of millions of acres stretching from coast to coast and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico and reduce it to terms of farm units, the way to the solution of the soil-erosion problem becomes clearer.

To introduce wise methods of land use to American farmers, the Soil Conservation Service has established 141 erosion-control demonstration areas in 41 States, where individual farmers may inspect and decide for themselves the effectiveness and value of soil-conservation methods. For the same purpose, more than 450 emergency conservation work camps, under supervision of the Service, have been strategically located in representative farming areas where soil erosion constitutes a serious threat to agriculture. In effect, the areas served by these camps become additional demonstrations of erosion-control methods.

More than 13,000 farmers are now cooperating with the Service in the demonstration areas. An additional 20,500 farmers have invited the Service to utilize their lands in the same manner.

Active cooperation between the Soil Conservation Service and the individual farmer within demonstration areas is conducted under terms of a cooperative agreement, whereby the farmer agrees to follow, for a 5-year period, the land-utilization plans prepared for his farm by Service technicians and to furnish as much as possible of the labor and materials necessary to do a good job. In return, the Service agrees to prepare a detailed program of land use for the individual farm and to provide whatever supplementary labor and materials are necessary.

To date the Service has not gone outside the demonstration areas with these cooperative agreements, because the first purpose of the Service is to carry on actual erosion-control operations and introduce soil-conservation methods into representative farming sections where they may be adopted extensively by individual farmers, or, preferably, by groups of farmers organized into soil-conservation associations. The initiation of a new AAA program based on soil conservation should provide enormous impetus to the adoption of soil-conservation practices by individual farmers.

It is evident that the Soil Conservation Service must look to the Extension Service for cooperation in order to utilize the demonstration project areas to the fullest extent in the advancement of erosion control and to assist in the development of future soil-conservation plans and programs beyond the present project boundaries.





# New Film Strips Offered

## Subjects Include Economics, Dairying, Forestry, and Control of Insects and Diseases

**T**WENTY-FIVE new film strips have been completed by the Division of Cooperative Extension in cooperation with the Bureaus of Agricultural Economics, Dairy Industry, Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Plant Industry, and the Forest Service. They may be purchased at the prices indicated from Dewey & Dewey, Kenosha, Wis., after first obtaining authorization from the United States Department of Agriculture. Blanks for this purpose will be supplied upon request to the Division of Cooperative Extension. The new film strips are as follows:

Series 366. *Quarantine Control Measures Against the Pink Bollworm.*—Illustrates the methods used to kill the pink bollworm larva in bale cotton, linters, and seed, and shows the usual method of handling seed cotton from harvest to the bale and the cottonseed cake. 40 frames, 50 cents.

Series 367. *Forest Fires—How They are Caused, Their Effects, and Their Detection and Suppression.*—Illustrates mostly scenes of actual forest fires which occurred in Idaho and Montana several years ago; the method of how they were fought under the direction of the United States Forest Service, and of the ruin which followed them. 77 frames, 80 cents.

Series 370. *Saving Our White Pines from the Blister Rust.*—Supplements Misc. Pub. 22, revised, and illustrates the value and uses of the white pines. It also shows the relationship that exists between the white pines, the currant and gooseberry plants, collectively called *Ribes*, and the blister rust. 49 frames, 65 cents.

Series 371. *Pink Bollworm Control in the Big Bend Area of Texas.*—Illustrates damage by pink bollworm and two phases of control—clean-up measures as effected by quarantine officials, and the use of trap plants by the grower. 31 frames, 50 cents.

Series 372. *The Boll Weevil and Research Methods at Tallulah, La.*—Illustrates the life history, feeding and breeding habits, and injury caused by the boll weevil, and shows in brief some of the methods used at Tallulah, La. 58 frames, 65 cents.

Series 373. *The Pink Bollworm—How Infestations are Located.*—Illustrates the technique in examining cotton for pink bollworm. Its greatest value is in

quarantine work. 35 frames, 50 cents.

Series 376. *Mosquitoes and Their Control.*—Supplements F. B. 1570, Mosquito Remedies and Preventives, and illustrates a typical mosquito life cycle, mosquito breeding places, and many methods of control. It is adapted to any part of the United States. 48 frames, 50 cents.

Series 377. *Breeds of Dairy Cattle.*—Supplements F. B. 1443, Dairy Cattle Breeds; and illustrates the characteristics of the recognized dairy breeds and presents outstanding individuals of each breed. This film strip supersedes series 255. 47 frames, 50 cents.

Series 378. *Raising the Dairy Calf.*—Supplements F. B. 1723, Feeding, Care, and Management of Young Dairy Stock; and illustrates the important points in the raising of the dairy calf. This film strip supersedes series 169. 48 frames, 50 cents.

Series 379. *Marketing Feeds Through Dairy Cows.*—Illustrates the importance and general principles of feeding dairy cows. This film strip supersedes series 173. 31 frames, 50 cents.

Series 380. *Making Butter on the Farm.*—Supplements F. B. 876, Making Butter on the Farm; and illustrates the various steps in the process of making butter on a small scale. 34 frames, 50 cents.

Series 382. *Farm Manures.*—Illustrates the composition, value, care, and use of farm manures. This film strip supersedes series 131. 47 frames, 50 cents.

Series 384. *Insects and Mites of Mushrooms.*—Illustrates the life histories and habits of mushroom insects and mites, the methods of their control, and cultural practices insofar as they have a bearing on control. It would have its greatest usefulness where mushrooms are grown commercially, but it has been so prepared that it will have an educational value in all parts of the country. 48 frames, 50 cents.

Series 387. *Farm Shelterbelts in the Plains Region.*—Illustrates various phases of shelterbelt work and indicates the widespread interest which the State agencies have aroused in the problem of protecting the farmstead. 51 frames, 65 cents.

The following 11 series show selected charts prepared by the outlook committee of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

Series 385. *Wheat Outlook Charts, 1936.*

(Supersedes series 305.) 52 frames, 65 cents.

Series 386. *Poultry and Egg Outlook Charts, 1936.* (Supersedes series 309.) 56 frames, 65 cents.

Series 389. *Hog Outlook Charts, 1936.* (Supersedes series 310.) 48 frames, 50 cents.

Series 390. *Beef Cattle Outlook Charts, 1936.* (Supersedes series 311.) 54 frames, 65 cents.

Series 391. *Cotton Outlook Charts, 1936.* (Supersedes series 304.) 56 frames, 65 cents.

Series 392. *Potato Outlook Charts, 1936.* (Supersedes series 332.) 36 frames, 50 cents.

Series 394. *Dairy Outlook Charts, 1936.* (Supersedes series 306.) 54 frames, 65 cents.

Series 395. *Sweetpotato Outlook Charts, 1936.* 26 frames, 50 cents.

Series 396. *Vegetable Crops Outlook Charts, 1936.* (Supersedes series 333.) 52 frames, 65 cents.

Series 397. *Sheep and Wool Outlook Charts, 1936.* (Supersedes series 302.) 47 frames, 50 cents.

Series 398. *Fruit Outlook Charts, 1936.* (Supersedes series 330.) 41 frames, 50 cents.



**C. E. BREHM**, the new director of extension work in Tennessee, recently appointed to succeed the late Charles A. Keffer, has served as acting director for the past year and as assistant director for the past

15 years and so is especially well fitted for the new office.

Mr. Brehm joined the Tennessee Extension Service in 1917 as marketing specialist after graduation from Pennsylvania State College. The cooperative wool marketing pools, which have functioned successfully in Tennessee since 1918, were among his early accomplishments as marketing specialist. As State administrator of the A. A. A. for the past 3 years, Director Brehm has shown his organization ability for which he is widely known throughout the South.



## Farm Power

Approximately 1,500 rural-line extensions have been made in New Hampshire, bringing electricity to approximately 63 percent of the State's rural properties. A rural-line extension is defined as one which starts at the corporate limits of a village or town and extends into a rural area.

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## An Economic Survey

An economic survey of 1,000,000 acres of irrigated land in the South Platte River drainage area in Colorado, north of Fort Lupton to the Wyoming line and east of the Rocky Mountains to the Nebraska line, is being conducted by the Colorado State College with the cooperation of the W. P. A. This is the oldest irrigated region of its size in the United States. It is the object of this survey to obtain a complete picture of the economic resources of the region, including water, and determine how irrigation water may be used by farmers to their best advantage.

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## Soybeans

F. D. Chastain, county agent in Crittenden County, Ark., reports 20,000 acres seeded to soybeans in his county last year. He attributes this large acreage to the efforts of the former county agent and himself in placing good field crop demonstrations each year to show the value of soybeans as a hay crop, soil builder, and a source of cash from the sale of seed. This county sold between 8 and 10 carloads of soybean seed in 1934.

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## Forestry Laws

Nine States enacted laws authorizing Federal acquisition of land for national forests; four extended the scope of previous laws, and in many other States legislation beneficial to conservation of forest resources was passed, according to a review of State forestry legislation.

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## Contour Planting

Running contour lines for planting is interesting many New Mexico farmers. The excellent results obtained by contouring in the soil-conservation program last spring in Curry County created a demand from 50 farmers for the agent's services. The agent in San Miguel County assisted 12 different farmers running contour lines on 360 acres of

nonirrigated land and, with the help of the agent at large, demonstrated contouring on 770 acres for 7 farmers who were enthusiastic about the possibilities of producing larger crops by planting in this way.

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## Quality

In Benson County, N. Dak., club members and former club members are, for the most part, supplying the top-notch breeding animals, rams, boars, and bred sows for farmers from all over the State who are looking for the best and willing to pay the price, reports N. D. Gorman, county agent leader. Sheepmen come to buy rams from club members after having visited other flocks with "show-ring" reputations. The same has been true of boars and bred sows. It may take several years for a member or a community to become known to outsiders, but once their stock's quality is known their sales problem is solved, just as long as they keep utility value in mind and maintain good quality.

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## Waste Land

Farmers living along the Sugar River, Green County, Wis., have found that they can make use of the thousands of acres of waste land by planting reed canary grass, a wonderful hay and pasture crop for this low land, reports R. L. Pavlak, county club agent. This flood area has been growing up into marsh grass which was of no value. By tilling the soil in the dry season, the reed canary grass can be planted in the late fall.

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## Country Women of the World

The United States is to have the honor of entertaining the Associated Country Women of the World at their third triennial conference which will be held in Washington May 31 to June 6. About 1,500 rural women delegates are expected, representing nationally organized associations of rural women from many nations, including home demonstration clubs of the United States. An exhibit of handicrafts made from farm-grown products from each nation is planned as one feature of the meeting.

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## Economic Institute

The Institute of Rural Economics in New Jersey is conducting another series of eight forums on questions of interest to agriculture of the State. The membership for 1936 includes 110 rural leaders from 19 counties.

## AMONG OURSELVES



**WILLIAM P. CARROLL** has joined the Federal Extension staff as specialist in grain grading with headquarters at Chicago, 808 New Post Office Building. Mr. Carroll has been working on grain marketing with the

Grain Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for the last 6 years and has worked with grains in the Department of Agriculture—first in research work in the Bureau of Plant Industry and then in marketing for the past 29 years—so that he is in an excellent position to help farmers and producers of grain with the problems of grain grading and what can be done to better the grades. He started his work in the Central West with a series of meetings, including both producers and dealers of grain in Wisconsin, the latter part of January. Mr. Carroll graduated from the University of Wisconsin, receiving the degrees A. B. and B. S. A., and since then has been specializing in grains in the Department of Agriculture.

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**DAVID S. WEAVER**, head of the department of agricultural engineering of North Carolina State College and rural electrification specialist for the Extension Service, has been granted a year's leave of absence to work with the Federal Extension Service in cooperation with the Rural Electrification Administration in advancing the program to obtain the many benefits of electricity for the people of rural America.

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**MARY E. KEOWN**, district home demonstration agent in Florida, has returned to her duties in that State after 18 months in Puerto Rico where she organized home demonstration work.

Maria Teresa Orcasitas, who has been head of the home-economics department of the University of Puerto Rico for several years, has been appointed assistant director in charge of home demonstration work in Puerto Rico.

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**JESSE WOOD**, county agent in Martin County, Ind., has set up a record hard to beat. He claims to have had every annual and monthly report in on time since he started work in the county 13 years ago.



# UNDER THE NEW LAW

HENRY A. WALLACE

*Secretary of Agriculture*

**T**HERE is a new piece of agricultural legislation on the statute books today to replace those portions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act declared invalid by the Supreme Court on January 6. The situation now reminds me of the one which faced us 3 years ago this spring. Then, as now, we had an entirely new farm plan to operate. Then, as now, we were racing with time to get under way before the season was too late. Then, as now, we sought the cooperation of the State land-grant colleges and State extension services. There is this difference, however, that during the 3 years farmers have materially bettered their financial position and they look forward to the future with hope. There is this difference, too, that farmers have the advantage of their 3 years of experience in operating the agricultural adjustment program.

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**WISE LAND USE** The new plan provides for Government grants to farmers, conditioned on actual evidence of wise land use. Payments will be made for the growing of erosion-preventing and soil-building crops, of which there is no surplus, rather than soil-depleting cash crops, of which there is a surplus.

The fundamental purposes of the new act were defined by President Roosevelt when he signed it.

"The new law", the President said, "has three major objectives which are inseparably and of necessity linked with the national welfare. The first of these aims is conservation of the soil itself through wise and proper land use. The second purpose is the reestablishment and maintenance of farm income at fair levels so that the gains made by agriculture in the past 3 years can be preserved and national recovery can continue. The third major objective is the protection of consumers by assuring adequate supplies of food and fiber now and in the future."

The national goal of the tentative program for 1936 calls for an increase in the area of crop land in soil-conserving and soil-building crops, such

as grasses and legumes, from the 1930 level of about 100 million acres to about 130 million acres.

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**REGIONAL DIFFERENCES** The 1936 plan, it is expected, will provide for regional differences in the kind and number of acres to be diverted from soil-depleting to soil-conserving crops. This differentiation, the proposed payments on acreages already devoted to soil-conserving or soil-building crops, and the fact that farmers will have a rather wide range within which to adjust their farming plan will combine to offer a flexible program to the individual farmers.

Meanwhile, research to provide a basis for a 1937 program needs to be begun as soon as the 1936 program is decided upon. During the remainder of this year, efforts will be made to bring together the results of the experimental and demonstrational work which is now being done. This includes comprehensive research of the Soil Conservation Service, results of the regional adjustment studies of last summer and fall, findings of the farm groups now engaged in county planning projects, and information which land-grant college experiment stations are assembling. In this way, a more thoroughly scientific basis will be made available for the programs of 1937 and later years.

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**FEDERAL-STATE COOPERATION** By next year it should be possible to make further allowance for differences between regions and States. Gradually a series of State programs, each adapted to the needs of the farmers of that State and fitting into the needs of the Nation as a whole, should be worked out. These plans will lay the basis for the State-Federal cooperative program which the law provides must be in effect no later than January 1, 1938. In launching this new program we are again looking to extension workers to explain the law and its administration to the farmers.



## WHAT GRASSHOPPERS CAN DO



### Cutworms in the Garden

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRICULTURE  
FARMERS BULLETIN No 1405

### INSECT ENEMIES of the FLOWER GARDEN

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRICULTURE  
FARMERS BULLETIN No 801

### MITES AND LICE ON POULTRY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRICULTURE  
FARMERS BULLETIN No 1418

### The CHINCH BUG AND HOW TO FIGHT IT

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRICULTURE  
FARMERS BULLETIN No 1601

### COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION OF INSECTS FOR USE IN THE STUDY OF AGRICULTURE

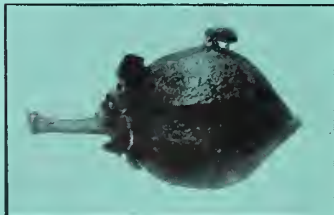
### INJURY TO BUILDINGS BY TERMITES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
LEAFLET  
No 101

## Sword of Damocles

• **HANGING** over man's head are some 18,000 insects which damage his pocketbook to the extent of about two billion dollars annually. Control methods recommended by entomologists keep this damage from doubling. As a help in throwing up defenses against plant and animal pests, the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine has available 236 bulletins, 107 mimeographed pamphlets, 39 film strips with lectures, and 34 motion-picture films. Lists of these educational aids will be supplied upon request.

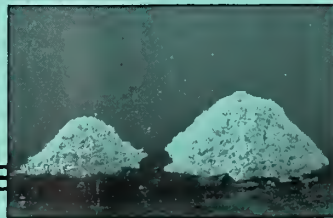
One  
weevil  
out of  
billions.



Extension Service  
U. S. Department of Agriculture



Dusting by airplane.



Yield of untreated cotton. Yield of treated cotton.